Chilean Attitudes Toward Dissident Opposition Groups

The following is a brief summary of the Chilean Government's policy toward internal and external dissidents, activities of Chilean leftist groups abroad, the legal powers of the government, and the number of prisoners believed by the Chilean Government.

A. GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD INTERNAL DISSIDENTS

When the Chilean military took over the government from Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973, it suspended all political parties and began a campaign to eliminate subversive activities in Chile

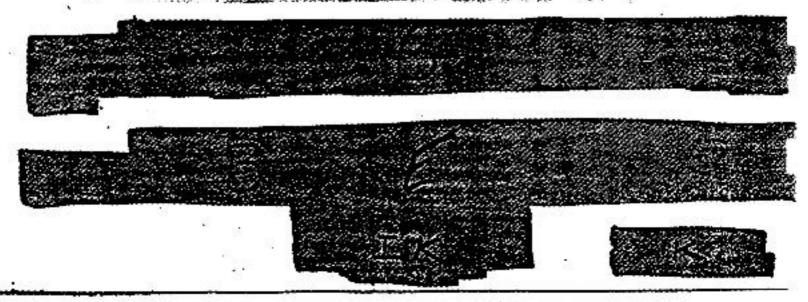
It recently increased its effort against the Com

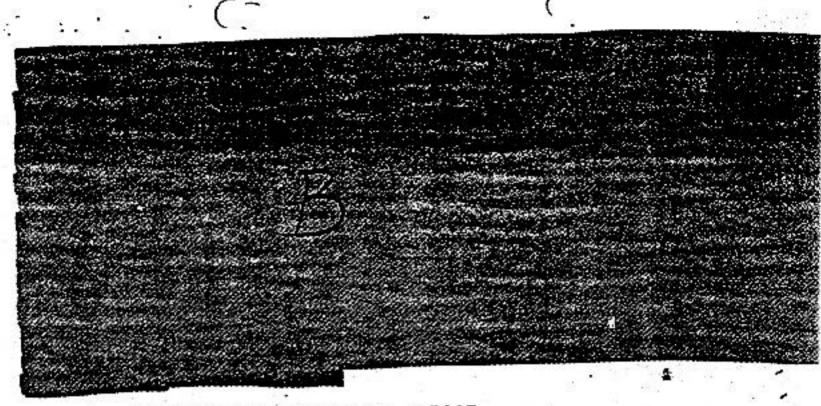
munist Party of Chile (PCCII)

The government's three present opponents -the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the church and independent la
have begun to feel increased pressure in the form of arrests and ha
assment of its members.

On 10 September 1976 the government taway the citizenship of Orlando Letelier, former Ambassador to the United States and member of the Socialist Party (PS). This was the fourth time since October 1974 that the government has negated someone's citizenship. (The other three are: Anselmo Sule, leader of the Radical Party (PR); Hernan Uribe Ortega, a leftist journalist and Hugo Vigorena Ramirez, former Ambassador to Mexico.) Shortly after Letelier was deprived of his citizenship Volodia Teitelboim Volosky, member of the PCCH Central Committee, was also deprived of his citizenship.

B. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AGAINST DISSIDENTS ABROAD-



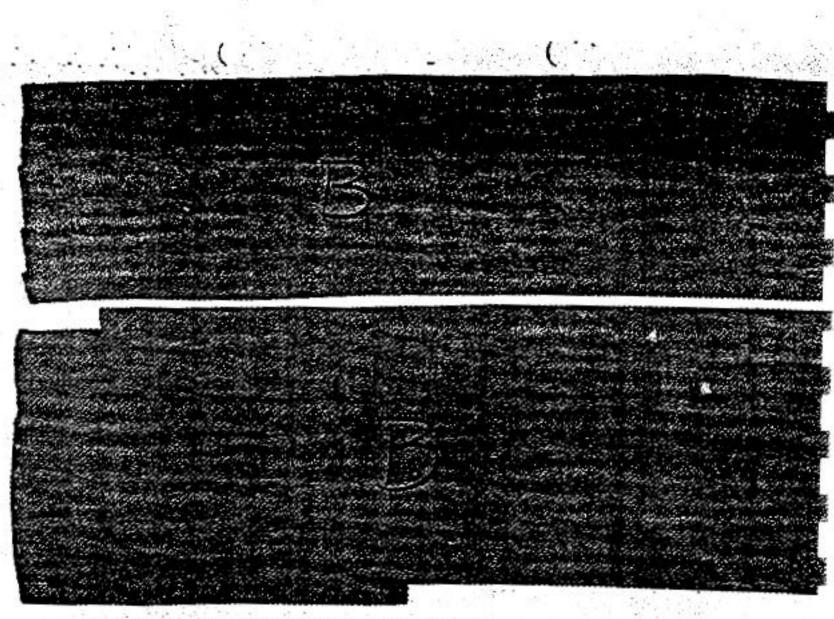


C. ACTIVITIES OF THE LEFT ABROAD

Reaction to the overthrow of the Allende regime was fierce Europe and almost all the European countries have opened their door to Chilean leftist exiles and their organizations. Shortly after t coup, Chilean solidarity committees began to spring up.

Exile organizations in Rome and Paris have been well staff and have operated extensive propaganda and press efforts.

There have been numerous conferences in support of Chilear solidarity which have been supported by such organizations as the World Peace Council



D. LEGAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Since the coup a State of Siege has been in effect which give the government a wide range of extraordinary powers and negates most personal guarantees, including the rights of habeas corpus, whenever government considers that political security offenses are involved. In January 1976 a decree was implemented which specified that detain under State of Siege regulations should be held only in certain cent which can be inspected by the Minister of Justice and/or the Preside of the Supreme Court.

E. NUMBER OF PRISONERS BEING HELD BY THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT

On 11 September 1976 the government announced the release 205 more political prisoners. At that time the government stated to there were 269 persons still being detained under the State of Siege As of January 1976 the government reported that there were 1,398 persons being held and waiting legal processing and 2,117 persons who had been tried and whose cases were adjudicated. In Augusta 19 other U.S. Embassy in Santiago commented that the government had stopped reporting how many persons were being held except those until the State of Siege: